

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	China (Taiwan)	REPORT NO.	[REDACTED]
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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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SOURCE [REDACTED]

1. In August 1952 the School for the Study of Revolutionary Practices on Taiwan,¹ which was inaugurated in October 1949, was being personally directed by President CHIANG Kai-shek. CHIANG, who expressed regret that he could not assume charge of the training of the persons on the mainland, felt that his work with the school was of first importance.² The school, which by August 1952 had trained 3,600 students for civil and military positions in preparation for the Nationalist reoccupation of the China mainland, divided its training program into the three following stages: the defense of Taiwan, the reorganization of the Kuomintang, and the counter-offensive against the mainland.
2. The nineteenth class of the school, which was held from 20 July through 17 August, had the following schedule:³
 - a. First and second weeks: Chinese Communist Party and Chinese Communist government.
 - b. Third week: Problems pertaining to the Seventh Plenary Session of the Kuomintang.
 - c. Fourth week: Military mobilization maneuvers and party and administration rehearsals pertaining to the Seventh Plenary Session of the Kuomintang.
3. Students in the nineteenth class were required to study 27 speeches which had been made by the President to previous classes of the school. After a thorough study of the speeches, trainees were required to submit digests; and three special meetings were held during the course to discuss these speeches.
4. In a speech to the nineteenth class of the school, CHIANG Kai-shek attributed the failure of the Nationalists to their military system, which lacked sound training, sound personnel administration, and sound logistics. CHIANG gave the premature establishment of a constitutional government and too much reliance on the United States as additional reasons for the Nationalist collapse. CHIANG Ching-kuo also made a speech to this class in which he said that it was the aim of foreigners to divide the Chinese and that Great Britain was the worst offender in this respect.⁴

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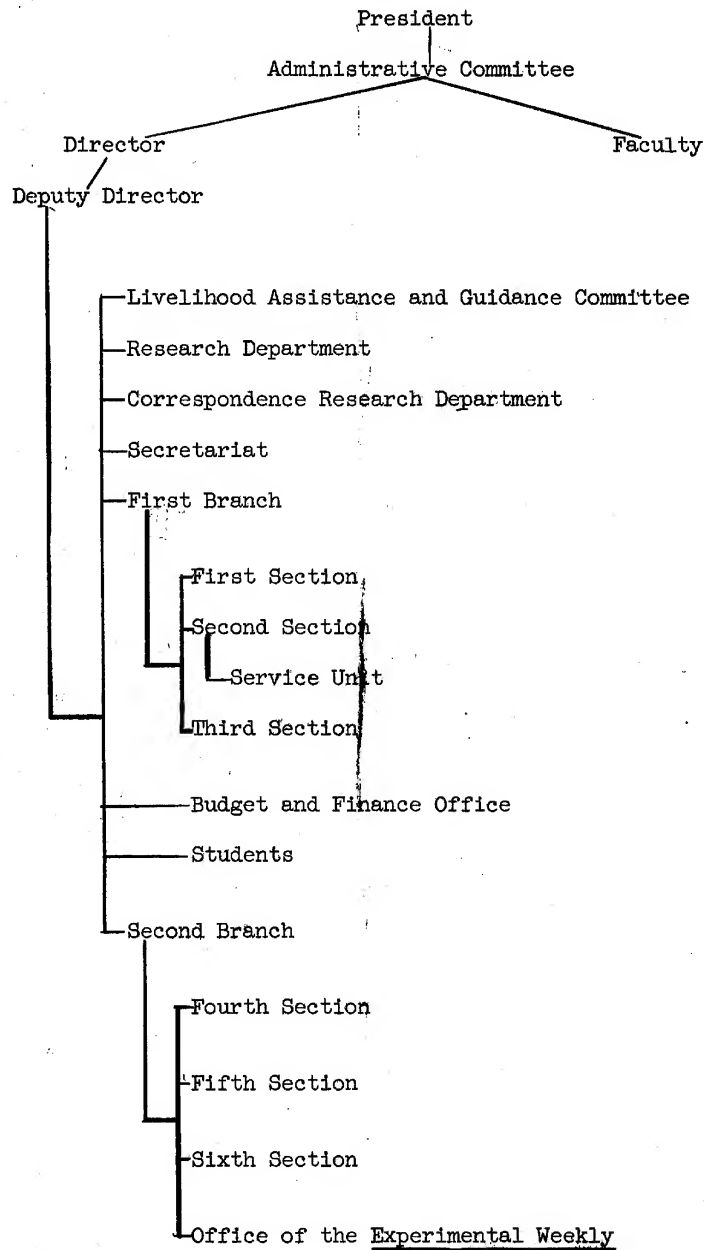
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5. The following is the organization of the School for the Study of Revolutionary Practices:



6. The following is the administrative committee and faculty of the School for the Study of Revolutionary Practices:

a. President: CHIANG Kai-shek

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b. Administrative committee members:

CHANG Ch'i-yun (1728/0366/2498)	Secretary general of Kuomintang Central Headquarters
CH'EN Ch'eng	Chairman, Executive Yuan
CHIANG Ching-kuo	Director of Political Department, Ministry of National Defense
CHOU Chih-jou	Chief of staff, MND
HSU P'ei-ken (1776/1014/2704)	Assistant chief of staff, MND
KU Cheng-kang (6253/ 2973/4854)	Member of Kuomintang Central Reform Committee
SUN Li-jen	Commander in chief of the army
T'AO Hsi-sheng (7118/1585/5110)	Adviser to Presidential Office
WAN Yao-huang (5502/5069/3552)	Member of Control Yuan
WANG Shih-chieh	Secretary general of the Presidential Office
WANG Tung-yuan	Governor of Hunan 1946-1948; Director of Military Affairs Department, Kuomintang Director General's Office 1949 - 1950.
YEN Hsi-shan	Senior adviser to the President

c. Faculty members:

CHANG Ch'i-yun	
CHANG Ch'ing-chen (1728/1987/2823)	Professor; member of Legislative Yuan
CH'EN Ch'eng	
CH'EN Chien-chung (7115/4675/0022)	Field Commander
CH'EN Hsueh-p'ing (7115/7185/1456)	Member of Taiwan Provincial Council and Commissioner of Education
CH'ENG T'ien-fang	Minister of Education
CHENG Yen-fen (6774/1750/2780)	Head of Overseas Affairs Section of the Central Reform Committee, Kuomintang

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CHIANG Ching-kuo	
CHOU Chih-jou	
CHU Huai-ping (2612/2037/0393)	Deputy secretary general, Planning Committee, Executive Yuan
HSU Wen-yuan (6079/5113/8673)	Lecturer, Central Training Corps
HUANG Shao-ku (7806/1421/6253)	Secretary general of Executive Yuan
KU Cheng-kang	
KUEI Yung-ch'ing (2710/3057/3237)	Chief aide-de-camp to the President
LIU Chieh (0491/2638)	Member of Legislative Yuan; Chinese representative on United Nations Trusteeship Council, 1947-1948
LIU Hsien-yun (0491/0341/7189)	Member of Legislative Yuan
LO Chia-lun (5012/1367/0243)	Ambassador to India 1947-1949
MAO Chia-ch'i (3029/1367/7496)	Judge
NI Wen-ya (0242/2429/0068)	Chairman of Taiwan Provincial Kuomintang Reform Committee
P'AN Hua-kuo (3382/5478/0948)	Former military attache
P'ENG Meng-ch'i (1756/1322/4874)	Deputy commander of Taiwan Peace Preservation Headquarters
P'U Hsueh-feng (3184/5641/7685)	Secretary general of Taiwan Provincial Government
SHEN Ch'ang-huan (3088/2490/3562)	Government spokesman
T'ANG Tsung (0781/4912)	Political vice minister of Ministry of Interior
T'AO Hsi-sheng	Chief lecturer at School for Study of Revolutionary Practices
TENG Wen-i (6772/2429/0308)	Former military attache

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TS'UI Shu-ch'in
(1508/2579/3830)

Assistant chief lecturer at School
for Study of Revolutionary Practices;
member of Central Reform Committee,
Kuomintang

WEI Ju-lin
(7614/3067/7207)

Former military attache

WU Kuo-chen

Governor of Taiwan

YEN Chia-kan

Minister of Finance

YUAN I-ch'eng
(7086/3015/2052)

Former commissioner of Civil
Affairs, Chekiang Provincial
Government

YUAN Shou-ch'ien
(5913/1343/6197)

Political vice minister of MND

d. School officials:

WAN Yao-huang

Director

P'ENG Meng-ch'i

Acting director

NI Wen-ya

Deputy director

LI Shou-yung

Deputy director; former professor
at Central University

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1. [REDACTED] Comment. For further information on the school, also reported as the Revolutionary Practices Research Academy and Research Academy for Implementation of the Revolution, see [REDACTED]

2. [REDACTED] Comment. Although the school has worthy objectives, it will probably not attain them because the morale of its faculty and trainees is low. The majority of these people [REDACTED] are marking time and do not have much hope for the future.

3. [REDACTED] Comment. This class lasted for four weeks, although five weeks was usual, and did not follow the regular schedule, which presumably would show a closer relation to the three stages in paragraph 1 than the schedule given here. Preparation for the Kuomintang Seventh Conference seems to have affected the schedule of the nineteenth class.

- [REDACTED] Comment. [REDACTED] gave a breakdown of subjects presented on a five-week basis to a previous class.

4. [REDACTED] Comment. For more information on lectures given by CHIANG Kai-shek and CHIANG Ching-kuo at the school, [REDACTED]

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